SPEECH OF EARL RUSSELL.

On the 26th of September Earl Russell was entertained at Blairgowrie, Scotland, by a number of his friends, and made a speech of interest and importance on the for eign relations of Great Britain, and especially on her relations to the United States. His health was proposed by the Earl of AIRLIE, who closed a long speech by the following reference to this country:

"As regards America, the Government have had a most "As regards America, the Government have had a most difficult and a most delicate duty to discharge. They have had to maintain a steadfast and impartial neutrality. I am afraid that the Americans on both sides are like the Irishman of whom we are told in the story. He said he was advised to refer a dispute to an impartial judge; and he remarked, 'I am very fond of impartiality, but I like the impartiality to be all on my side.' [Laughter] I america are very much of am afraid that the parties in America are very much of that epinion; and the noble Lord, in his desire to maintain neutrality and an impartial attitude, has not succeeded in pleasing every party; but perhaps that is the best proof that he is steadily pursuing a right course. [Cheers] am sure that with regard to America we all wish-with out expressing an opinion on matters in that country of which, perhaps, we are not very well qualified to judgethat that unhappy and desolating war should soon come to an end, and that the blessings of peace and prosperity should be again restored to the American people."

REPLY OF EARL RUSSELL.

Gentlemen, I am deeply grateful to you for the invitation you have given me to be present here to-day, and for the manner in which you have received the toast which has been proposed, and to the noble lord in the chair for the manner in which he has proposed it.

Gentlemen, I think the noble lord has very fairly obsarved that however important are those matters of do-

or alarm tends to depreciate or to improve the property of thousands of persons in this country; and the apprehension of war may cause burdens to be placed on the people of this country, and might bring on a struggle in which every mother would have to feel for the danger of her son, who in the army or pavy might have to encounter the enemy of his country. But beyond all, in the danger of war, in averting it if it can be prevented and honorably averted, of meeting it courageously and with constancy if it must be met—on these depend the character of this country and its high place among the nations, [cheere,] its fame to future ages, its very existence as a great cou [Cheers] I have, therefore, partaken in a more than ordinary degree of the anxiety during the period that I have held the seals of Secretary for Foreign Affairs. There have been important events during the comparatively short period in which I have held that office.

ENGLAND AND THE POLISH QUESTION.

When Lord Palmerston last came to office there was war in Italy still depending, though it very soon closed. Then there came the question whether the Italians should be allowed, without interference, to throw off their Gov eroment, most of them corrupt and effete Governments and attempt to create a freedom and a unity for themshould interfere to direct and turn aside the destiny to which Italy would aspire In these circumstances the Government of Lord Palmerston did not hesitate to say that the people of Italy should choose for themselves their future destiny; that they should choose their form of government; and that, with the capacity they had and with the courage they had shown, it was our belief that they were fit to take their place among the great nations of the world. [Cheers] Gentlemen, it so happened that I expressed that epinion, as an organ of Lord Palmersto Government, at one of your own Scottish cities—at the city of Aberdeen—and I found, I must say, that the whole country responded to the opinion I then expressed; [cheers;] and, supported by the public opinion, the voice of England was powerful in preventing intervention with the interests of the Italian people. [Cheers]

Well, gentlem n, there occurred other causes of anxiety. There occurred that which is so often now giving us painful feelings—I mean the civil war that has taken place in Poland. For my own part I am prepared to defend, if need shall be, the course which her Majesty's Government, in conjunction with France and Austria, have taken of that question But, gentlemen, I have stated in my place in Parliament, and I hold the opinion still, that neither the obligations, the honor, nor the interest of England require that we should go to war for Poland. [Cheers.] hold that opinion, and I think it would b rail at Russia when we are not prepared forcibly to resist her assertions—though, however, it has astosished me to find that at the end of several months of correspondence Russia has taken the line that she has done. The partition of Poland was an event which we sthe scandal of Europe of Poland was an event which we store scandal of Burdes in the last century, and which is the reproach of the three Powers who were parties to it. [Renewed cheers.] But at the treaty of Vienna it was thought fit—and circumstances of expediency perhaps justified what was done—to admit, as it were, into the law of nations the State of Poland as divided between those three Powers, and to give a kind of retrospective sanction, as it were, to the partition of Poland. The Powers of Europe became, to use a legal phrase, accessories after the fact. Austria and Prussia complied with the conditions of the treaty. Russia has not complied with them. It seems to me that it was an act of great imprudence on the part of Russia.
when she had that great advantage—when she had the act
of speliation and partition condoned, as it were, by Europe—to reject the terms on which that sanction was given, to rest as she now rests on the title of the original partition, on the title of conquest, rejecting all those con-ditions by which at the treaty of Vienna that title was, as it were, accepted by Europe. [Cheers] What may be the consequences of that act, what conduct the different Powers of Europe may follow, is not a question on which can properly enter I merely wished you to remark the fact that these conditions which are contained in the treaty of Vienna, by which Russia obtained the kingdom of Poland, have not been complied with: and that, without the conditions of the tenure, the title itself can hardly be upheld. [Cheers.]

ENGLAND AND THE MEXICAN QUESTION Gentlemen, there is another question concerning our fo reign relations on which a great deal of misapprehension has at various times and very lately prevailed—I mean the question of Mexico. It has been said that there has been intervention in Mexico, and that we in rome degree took part in the intervention. Now, that word intervention is unluckily employed with a great deal of license and confusion to express a great many different kinds of proceed fusion to express a great many different kinds of proceeding. There is an intervention certainly when a Power, the subjects of which have been wronged, asks redress for these subjects. When their property has been unjustly taken, when the person of their subjects have been injured, that is an intervention quite justifiable and often indispensably necessary. [Hesr] There is another kind of intervention against which I have often protested, which I think is on very rare occasions indeed to be justified, and which generally finds its condemnation in the consequences which follow from it—I mean the forcible intervention in the interval affairs of another nation to prescribe its government. the internal affairs of another nation to prescribe its government and dictate who shall be its rulers. [Cheers.] Well, gentlemen, in the former kind of intervention we took part, but immediately the latter kind of intervention took part, but immediately the latter kind of intervention was adopted by one of the three Powers which were concerned in these hestilities in Mexico, we at once parted company with our ally, and have since taken no part in the affairs of Mexico. Gentlemen, such is our condition at the present moment. If the people of Mexico approve the intervention which has taken place, if they like to set up a monarchy in Mexico, and if they all willingly obey it; if they are enabled to establish peace and order in Mexico—on these conditions, I say, with all my heart, let them have it, and I wish them, success [Cheers] But if they do not choose it, if the people of Mexico wish for the form of government which for many years they have adopted, why, then, I again say we have no business to contradict them government which for many years they have adopted, why, then, I again say we have no business to contradict them in that respect; and that with the people of Mex co, however irregular their form of government has been, and however the country has been deformed by acts of robbery and violence, yet I do not think we ought to interfere about their own choice of their own form of government. [Cheers.

THE REBELLION IN AMERICA.

Well, gentlemen, I come now to another question, Well, gentlemen, I come now to another question, a question interesting to us all, a question on which I must beg for your attention, because I wish to explain some circumstarces in which the character of this country, I think, has been maligned. I am speaking of what has occurred in what a few years ago were the United States of America. A few years ago we were exulting in the prosperity of that country; we were happy to see a people derived from the same ancestors as ourselves enjoying fr. eight utions, and vine apparaged harmony americance and where institutions, enj ying apparent harmony among one another, and with whom we had, at least just before the civil war broke out, hardly a difference—a difference only with regard to the small island called St. Juan, and which we had proposed to refer to the arbitration of the Swiss Republic. This was the state of affairs when that which we certainly had no part in broke out; when, if I remember rightly, nine of the Southern States of America declared that they would form an independent Republic.

many or hard to be the state of the state of

and sometimes by the Confederates. The first offence was felt by the Federals. They said we had no right to grant, so far as we were concerned, to the Confederales the rights

of bel igerents.

Well gentlemen, that question of the rights of bellige rents is a question of fact. I put it to you whether, with five million people—five million I mean of free men, de-claring themselves in their several States collectively an independent State—we could pass over that as a petty re-bellion. Our Admirals asked whether the ships they met bearing the Confederate flag should be treated as pirates bearing the Confederate flag should be treated as pirates or not. If we had treated them as pirates, we should have been taking part in that contest. [Cheers.] It was impossible to look on the uprising of a community of five million people as a mere petty insurrection, or as not having the rights which at all times are given to those who, by their numbers and importance, or by the extent of the territory they possess, are entitled to those rights. [Cheers.]

Well, it was said we ought not to have done that because they were a community of slaveholders. Gentlemen, I trust that our abhorrence of slavery is not in the least abated or diminished. [Loud and prolonged cheers.] For my own part, I consider it one of the most horrible crimes that yet disgraces humanity. [Cheers] But then, when we are treating of the relations which we bear to a community of man. I doubt whather it would be according to the control of man. munity of men. I doubt whether it would be expedient or useful for humanity that we should introduce that new element of declaring that we will have no relations with a people who permit slavery to exist among them. We have never adopted it yet; we have not adopted it in the case of Spain or Brazil, and I do not believe that the cause of humanity would be served by our adoption of it.

Hear, hear] Well, then, it was said that these Confederate States were rebels—rebels against the Union. Perhaps, gentlemen, I am not so nice as I ought to be on the subject. But I recollect that we rebelled against Charles I, [a laugh,] we rebelled against James II., and the people of New England, not content with these two rebellions, rebelled against George III. [Hear, and laughter.] I am n .t saying now whether all these rebellions were justifiable or whether they were wrong—I am not saying whether the present rebell on in the Southern States is a justifiable insurrection, or is a great fault or a great crime. But I say the mere fact of rebellion is not in my eyes a crime of so deep a dye that we must renounce all fellowship and say the mere fact of rebellion is not in my eyes a crime of so deep a dye that we must renounce all fellowship and communion and all relationship with those who have been guilty of rebellion. [Loud cheering] But, certainly, if look to the declarations of those New England orators—coupled the attention of the country. I confess I do not wonder that this should be the case, for the state of foreign affairs has been a very anxious one.

On the state of foreign affairs depend in a great part the commerce and manufactures of the country. Every rumor or alarm tends to depreciate or to improve the property of constant that the same important are those matters of despending and all relationship with those who have been guilty of rebellion. [Loud cheering] But, certainly, if look to the declarations of those New England orators—and I have been reading lately, if not the whole, yet a very great part of the very long speech of Mr. Sumner on the wonder to see these men, the off-pring of two rebellions, really speaking, like the Czar of Russia, the Sultan of Turkey, or Louis XIV. himself, of the dreadful crime and guilt of rebellion is not in my eyes a crime of so deep a dye that we must renounce all fellowship and communion and all relationship with those who have been guilty of rebellion. [Loud cheering] But, certainly, if look to the declarations of those New England orators—and I have been reading lately, if not the whole, yet a very great part of the very long speech of Mr. Sumner on the winder of the very long appear of

well, gentlemen, there came another complaint, and the complaint came this time from those so-called Confederate States, who said we had, contrary to the declaration of Paris, contrary to the general international law, permitted a blockade of three thousand miles of the Southern coast of America. It is quite true we did do so. It is quite true—and perhaps there seemed at least a plausible reason for complaint—that though this blockade was kept up by a sufficient number of ships, yet these ships—many of them adopted into the United States navy and sent to sea in a hurry, and ill fitted for the purpose— did not keep up that blockade so effectively and so tho-roughly as it must have been held an effective blockade required. But still, looking to the law of nations, it was a blockade; it was a blockade which we as a great beliger-ent Power in former times should have acknowledged. We ou selves had had a blockade of upwards of two thousand miles, and it did seem to me that we were bound in justice ade. But there was another reason. I confess that weighed with me. Our people were suffering, and suffer-ing very greatly, for the want of the material which was the great support of their industry. It was a question of self-interest whether we should not break that blockade. self-interest whether we should not break that blockade, but, in my opinion, the name of England would have been forever infamous if for the sake of interest of any kind we had violated the general laws of nations, and made war with those slaveholding States of America against the Federal States. [Hear, hear.] And, gentlemen, I am not speaking the sentiments which are peculiar to myself, or to those who have no immediate interest in the question; but these are, I am convinced the sentiments of that are out these are, I am convinced, the sentiments of that no ble hearted people of Lancashire, who have lived and flour-ished by that industry, but who would not, I am sure, allow a single spot on the escutcheon of their nation in

Well, there came new complaints—a complaint on the part of the Federals that we allowed a ship to leave the port of Liverpool, which afterwards committed dep redations on their commerce. Centlemen, it would lead me far if I were to go over all the particulars of the question, but you must know that in order to prove an off-nce you require such evidence as can be sifted in a court of justice, and it was not till the very day the Alabama left Liverpool that in the opinion of law yers we had evidence sufficient to keep the vessel and crew; then I doubt whether, if we had brought the evidence before a court of law, it would have been found that we had sufficient evidence to condemn her, because, by an invasion

eary for her equipment, and these arms were conveyed to her in the waters of a foreign country, very far from the jurisdiction of England. [Hear.]

Gentlemen, these questions must be weighed, and I think they will be weighed, as they frequently have been weighed by the Government of the United States of America, in the believe of several transfer. rica, in the balance of equity. We know that the foreign enlistment act and the whole saw respecting the subject is very difficult of application The principle is clear enough. If you are asked to sell muskets, you may sell muskets to one party or to the other, and so with regard to gunpow-der, shells, or cannon; and you may sell a ship in the same manner. But if you, on the one hand, train and drill a regiment with arms in their hands, or allow a regi ment to go out with arms in their hands to take part with one of two belligerents, you violate your neutrality and commit an offence against the other belligerent. So in the same way in regard to ships; if you allow a ship to be armed and go at once to make an attack on a foreign belligerent, you are yourself, according to your own law, taking part in the war, and it is an offence which is purished by the law. But these questions lead, as you will se, to most difficult problems—as to whether, for instance, a thousand persons here may go out as laborers to the Federal States, and in the next place a thousand muskets may go out in another ship, and when they arrive in America these thousand laborers, having had an undertanding before many many laborers. standing before, may make a formal engagement and be armed with these thousand muskets; though if that had been done in the territory of the Queen, and on the soil

been done in the territory of the Quren, and on the of this country, it would have been an offence.

There are other questions with regard to ships that have lately been prepared in this country, because these ships are not like ships which receive the usual equipment the past; but they are themselves, are not like ships which receive the usual equipment known in wars in time past; but they are themselves, without any further armament, formed for acts of offence and war. They are steam rams, which might be used for the purposes of war without ever touching the shores of the Confederate ports. Well, gentlemen, to permit ships of this kind knowingly to depart from this country, not to enter into any Confederate port, not to enter into the port of a belligerent, would, as you see, expose our good faith to great suspicion; and I feel certain that if, during our war with France, the Americans had sent line of-battle ships to break our blockade at Breat whatever except tle ships to break our blockade at Brest, whatever reasons they might have urged in support of that, we should have considered it a violation of neutrality. Such is the spirit in which I am prepared to act. Every thing that the law in which I am prepared to act. Every thing that the law of nations requires, every thing that our law, that the foreign enlistment act requires, I am prepared to do, and even, if it should be proved to be necessary for the preservation of our neutrality, that the sanction of Parliament should be asked to further measures. In short, to sum up, her Majesty's Government are prepared to do every thing that the duty of neutrality requires, every thing that is just to a friendly nation, taking as a principle that we should do to others as we should wish to be done to ourselves. [Loud cheers.] But this we will not do—we will not adopt any measure that we think to be wrong. We will not yield a jot of British law or British right in consequence of the menaces of any foreign Power. [Loud and prolonged cheers.]

MR. SUMNER'S SPEECH.

And now, reverting again to the complaints that have been made, it is singular to observe how jaundiced the minds of some of those who speak in the New England States on this subject of our conduct. There were some persons, members of the House of Lords, who thought fit persons, members of the House of Lords, who thought fit to complain on an apparent case of grievance—and not one case, but many cases—of ships of ours that had been seized; ships in some cases passing from neutral ports, in other cases on the sea, but apparently on a legitimate voyage; and it was urged that we ought not to submit to have our and it was urges and our commerce thus interrupted.

I had to deal with that case, and my answer was that, according to the law of nations, if a ship had an ostensible according to the law of nations, if a ship had an ostensible voyage to a destination which was not her real destination: if she was bound, in fact, to any enemy's port with munitions of war, the beligerent had a right to stop that vessel on the high seas. I said the law had been laid down by Lord Stowell and other great English authorities, and that now we were neutrals I did not think if fit we should depart from a law we had laid down as beligerents. [Cheers.] I said that in America, although there were some of the local courts which had not the authority of such men as Lord Stowell and Sir William Grant, yet there was a court of appeals—there was Grant, yet there was a court of appeals—there was a Supreme Court in the United States which contained, and had for many years contained, men as learned and of as high a reputation in the law, and of as unsulfi-d reputation for integrity, as any that have eat in our English courts of leating and that we count to wait patiently for courts of justice, and that we ought to wait patiently for the decisions of those tribunals. Now, what is my sur-prise to find, and what would be your surprise to find that

Our course on the subject has been attacked and blamed Mr. Sumner is so prejudiced that he brings these dec n the bitterest terms—blamed sometimes by the Federals | tions of mine against me, saying that I have dimini

Mr. Summer is so prejudiced that he brings these declarations of mine against me, saying that I have diminished
the reputation of the American courts, and that I have
showed my self biased against the Federal States by the
declaration I then made in Parliament.

I will not detain you further on these subjects; but one
remark I must make on the general tendency of these
speeches and writings in America. The Government of
America discusses these matters very fairly with the English Government. Sometimes we think them quite inthe
wrong: semestimes that any we are quite in the wrong: wrong; sometimes they say we are quite in the wron but we discuss them fairly, and with regard to the Sec retary of State I see no complaint to make. I think weighs the disadvantages and difficulties of our situati weight the disadvantages and dimenties of our situation in a very fair and equal balance. But there are others, and Mr. Sumner is one of them—his speech being an epitome almost of all that has been contained in the American press—by whom our conduct is very differently judged. With regard to all these matters there are difficult questions. with regard to all these matters there are diment ques-tions. We may have reason to complain in some in-stances, and the Federal Republic of Am-rica may have reason to complain also. But let us recoilect that we are, as I have said, descended from the same ancestors; that in the courts of justice in America the common law of England is constantly studied, and the decisions of our great judges constantly referred to as decisions to be there re-spected; that our Shakespeare and our Milton are to them classical books as they are to us; that we have the same inheritance of freedom; that many of our institusame inheritance of freedom; that many of our institutions, as you may see by reading that excellent book of a de Tocqueville on America, are identical; that the same spirit of liberty animates us both; that we after our revenue. lutions chose a constitutional monarchy as the best form of Government, and they after their revolutions chose a Republic; but that thus united, having the same spirit of law, having the same spirit of literature, having the same spirit of freedom, we ought, when this unhappy contest in over, to embrace one another as friends, and that we in the contest of the con the Old World and they in the New ought to be the light to promote the civil zation of mankind. [Loud cheers]

Now, gentlemen, with these feelings I own I almost lot y patience when I see men, in what is called an oration heaping up accusation after accusation, and misrepresentation after misrepresentation, all tending to the bloody end of war between these two nations. I cannot but say, are they not satisfied with the blood that has been shed in the last two years, with that field of Gettysburg where ten thousand corpses of men, most of them in the prime of manhood, were left lying stretched on the ground? Are they not satisfied with that bloodshed, but would they seek they not satisfied with that bloodshed, but would they seek to extend to the nations of Europe a new contest, in which fresh sacrifices are to be made of human life, of human interest, and of human happiness? [Cheers.] Gentlemen, I trust that that will not be the case. I know, at least, that my efforts, such as they are—weak they may be, ineffectual I hope they will not be—will be directed to keep peace between these two nations, and to do every thing which I think is just and right toward these people; and ready to meet attack if we are unjustly attacked; ready to bear our part in the contest, if contest there must be; but yet believing that we ought to make every effort that all these various conflicts may end in peace, in union, and in friendship. I shall at all events have the consciousness that I have done my beat to preserve a second consciousness.

that I have done my best to preserve peace between the mighty nations. [Loud cheers.] Gentlemen, it is a great subject; it affects the people this part of the world and of America; it affects the future stage of civilization; it affects the well being of the black to America, and who, if these matters end well, will be, as I believe they are fitted to be, peaceable and intelligent members of a free country—[cheers]—on behalf of whose welfare we have been ready to make great efforts and to sacrifice much. But we will not sacrifice any of those views of ours to mere pretence. We have as strong feelings for the good of mankind as any people can have. We must maintain our own position; and my belief is that the people of what were the United States, whether they are called Federals or Confederates, will finally do us justice. and that they will observe—as indeed they cannot help observing—that in this free country, where there is so much discussion and so much difference of opinion, there are parties very considerable in number who sympathize with the Confederates, and other large masses—I believe superior in numbers—who sympathize with the Federa's; but, whether sympathizing with the one or the other, we have all embraced in our hearts that sentiment of justice astice we will do to others, justice we expect for ourelves; and I hope I am interpreting the feelings of your minds when I say that justice ought to prevail.

The noble Earl sat down amid prolonged cheering.

THE IRON-CLADS ON THE MERSEY. The London Times of the 29th ultimo, in its city article, makes the following remarks upon an important branch of

Earl Russeli's speech : "Although the statement of Lord Russell at Blairgo rie, as far as it bears on the case of the Liverpool iron-clads, was indefinite, an opinion has been generally formed in the city that it is the intention of his Lordship to cause them to be detained, even if the existing law should be decided in their favor, so that Parliament may have an op-portunity, at the instance of Government, to pass a measure for the purpose. If this be really the course contem-plated it will be viewed with great anxiety. Not only does it involve the question whether that system can be called neutrality which, in the midst of a conflict between of one of them, and gives to that law practically a retro-spective effect by detaining the objects upon which, if it now existed, it could be brought to bear; but also may make and sell certain specific articles and must re-fram from making and selling other analogous articles, it being left a matter of theoretical discussion as to the things which, under particular times and circumstances, any es-pecial belligerent may be entitled to make objections. It is doubted, also, looking at the possibility of the Ministerial proposal being rejected, whether it will not prove that the most expedient course would have been to have stood quietly on the existing law of England and the United States, and not to have given a new pretext for irritation, such as will be afforded by any Parliamentary remarks or decision that may not be palatable to the Washington polimay make and sell certain specific articles and must redecision that may not be palatable to the Washington poli-ticians, or that may serve the purpose of diverting atten-tion from indignities inflicted by France by raising an inreased outcry against England.

PRESIDENT LINCOLN AND THE TRADES' UNION. Mr. ADAMS, the American Minister at London, has addressed the Hon. John Bright, M. P., the following letter, in acknowledgment of a friendly communication from the Trade Unionists " to President Lincoln :

"LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES, LONDON "LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES, LONDON.
"SIR: I have the honor to inform you that the President of the United States has received the resolutions of the Trades Unionists, adopted at their meeting held at St. James's Hall, London, on the 26th of March last, and heretofore transmitted to him through the medium of this Legation. I am directed to request you to say to them, on his behalf, that he is profoundly impressed by the liberal sentiments which they have expressed in regard to the United States, as well as by their good wishes for the respective of their integral pages were the colly sure storation of their internal peace upon the only sure foundation of national integrity and union. The Presiden moreover, appreciates the earnest desire which pervades the address of the Trades Unionists for the preservation of peace and harmony and mutusi affection between Great the address of the Trades Unionists for the preservation of peace and barmony and mutual affection between Great Britain and the United States. That desire is viewed by him as just, natural, wise, and humane; while it is in exact accordance with the earnest wishes of the American people. The President willingly believes that in these respects the Trades Unionists have spoken the voice of the people of Great Britain, and in the same sense he responds to it on the part of the people of the United States, with equal directness and not less earnestness.

"I have the honor to be, sir, your obedient servant, "Charles Francis Apams"

BALTIMORE MARKETS-OCTOBER 14, (P. M.)

Flour.-There was a moderately active inquiry on Change for high grades of both Western and Howard Street Extra and prices closed fully 194 cts. per bbi, higher. Superfine Flour was in fair request only. Transactions reported embraced 1,000 bbis. Howard Street

actions reported embraced 1,000 bbls. Howard Street
Extra at \$7 a \$7 25, the latter figure for choice brands,
200 bbls. good Ohio Extra at \$7, and 300 bbls. Howard
Street Super at \$6.124 per bbl.

Rys Flour.—Sales reported of 100 bbls. at \$6.25. Receipts continue very light and prices tend upwards under
a fair inquiry.

Cornmest.—No cales reported. City Mills nominal at
\$5 per bbl.

Grain.—Wheat, common to fair Southern white 150 a 185 cents; good to prime do. 190 a 195 cents; inferior and common Southern red 135 a 150 cents; ordinary to very fair do. 155 a 160 cents. White wheat is now held at 183 a 190 cents, as to quality. The inquiry for Corn was fair and both colors brought an advance of 2 a 3 cts; damaged to prime white and yellow at 105 a 110 cents. Oats, Maryland 66 a 70 cents, measure, for interior to prime lots. Rye, prime Maryland 118 cents per bushel; Provisions.—We quote New Meess Pork at \$15.25 a \$15.50, and old do. at \$13.25 a \$15.50. Bacon—Shoulders at 63 cta; Sides at 63 a 7 cta; plain Hams at 10 a 11 cta., outside figure for canvassed, and sugar cured, and fancy do. at 124 a 14 cts. Lard—Western in bbls. and tierces 114 a 114 cts., and Baltimore refined at 134 cts.

Whiskey.—The market remains very dull and prices are unettled. Obio closes nominal at 63 a 64 cts. per gallon
Molass s.—Market inactive and prices nominal, viz:
Clayed Cuba 46 and 50 cts.; Muscovado 52 a 54 cts.
Euglish Island 46 a 63 cts., and Porto Rico do. 60 a 65

It is said the Russian fleet, now at New York, will pro bably stay in American waters until spring. The Admira and his officers will visit Weshington and the West on private invitations. They will go as far as St. Louis.

war of such dimensions." But there is another obstruction to this union of sentiment and action, for which we must to this union of sentiment and action, for which we must subject ourselves to a little self examination. We call on others to forego and forget party associations and such differences of opinion, but have we no duty to perform in that direction ourselves? Are we to exercise no self-de-nial in the way of opinion and dogma? Are we to give free scope to our private theories and fancies, and seek to bind all others to them, and make these conditions prece-dent to their neiting with us in appropriating the Governbind all others to them, and make these conditions precedent to their uniting with us in supporting the Government in this fearful crisis? Divines tell us it is easier to find missionaries and crusaders than it is find self denial

in the way of speech and opinion.

We of New England have, like the Scotch, a strong We of New England have, like the Scotch, a strong tendency to metaphysics. This is a high tendency, and not to be discouraged. It does much to relieve us from the charge of devotion to material interests. But, unrestrained, it leads to innumerable sects in religion, until it is hard to get enough to join in maintaining decent public worship. In politics, in time of peace, its excess is only an inconvenience. But how is it in time of war—and above all of civil war, and such a civil war as this? Canning deprecated a war of onlining. Burks stood acheet at

There are some points on which the people may be successfully divided, and the force of our united columns broken, if the disloyal on the one hand, or the opinionated on the other, insist upon doing it. Against them we must appeal to the sound sense, the overruling patriotism, the patience, the self-restraint of the people. We trust, in this view, that you will receive with approbation the state ment—indeed I know you will—that all attempts to set up new shibboleths for loyal men to utter, to add new pricing to the faith which every man must assent to be up new shibboleths for loyal men to utier, to add new articles to the faith which every man must assent to be fore he can be permitted to "stand by the Government in the prosecution of war;" that such attempts, if they were seriously intended, met with so overwhelming an opinion against them that they were abandoned. Your delegation, so far as I know without one exception, were op-

posed to any such attempts. For one, I can say that I did my utmost to discourage them.

There may be a good deal of speculation as to the status of the rebel region and its inhabitants now, and in all posof the rebel region and its inhabitants now, and in all pusible future contingencies. Governor Boutwell propounded his system, and sustained it by an interesting and ingenious argument. But wisely and patriotically he made it his private matter, and did not bring it forward in the resolves which he reported, or attempt to compel those whom we invited there—Republicans and all others who stand by the Government—to adopt or reject it.

There is also the question on what principle the President's proclamation respecting emancipation operates. This may be a subject of discussion and division, if it is unwisely spitated. So may the President's newer respect-

unwisely agitated. So may the President's power respecting habeas corpus. But I deprecate, for one, the agitation of these questions now in political and military connexion. In the substance there can be agreement and

now that we may treat the rebels as belligerents, so lo as they are at war, and so far as we choose so to treat the It is agreed that one right of war is to emancipate the war is to emancipate the war of your enemy. It is agreed that the public faith pledged to maintain, after the war, the freedom of those the war has made free. It is agreed that the National Gov ernment may and must do this, even as against a State re stored to its functions as a State in the Union, if the State stored to its functions as a State in the Union, it the State
shall attempt any thing to the contrary. This doctrine is
a sted by Mr. Reverdy Johnson, of Maryland, who certainly does not go far in our direction. Some persons attempt to give to the proclamation the effect of a statute or
law, and contend that it changed, by its own force, on the
day it appeared, the legal status of every slave in every re
bel State. Is it an act of a legislator, in the exercise of

day it appeared, the legal status of every slave in every re bel State. Is it an act of a legislator, in the exercise of civil jurisdiction, or is it the proclamation of a commander in the exercise of military power? If it is the former, it has the operation contended for, if it has any. If it is the latter, it has not that operation. If the latter, it is not a question of our Constitution, but of the nature of things, what operation a proclamation of a military commander has upon the status of slaves on the energy's territory within his military control, what on that not within his military control, what on that not within his military control, and at each period of the war.

These are my opinions on that subject; but I hold them I trust with deference, and I know with a determination never to obtrude it as a dividing question in the councils of loyal men. Let us imitate the prudence of the President, who attempts to force no interpretation of it by the sword, but leaves its effect to be determined by the proper authorities when and as far as the war shall end. It may never be a practical question If the war lasts until all the rebel territory is in fact under our military control, our system being military emancipation while the war lasts, it will be an abstract question whether the slave would have been free in law, without this actual emancipation by military control.

Second, as to the status of the rebel States. There is a theory of State suicide Acuther of States. Second, as to the status of the rebel States. There is

Second, as to the status of the rebel States. There is a theory of State suicide. Another of State abdication. Another of State forfeiture. Another of suspended animation. And each of these requires a solution of the transitus to national government, and whether and how far to be governed by the President, as conquered territory held under the war power, and how far by Congress, as territory belonging to the nation and destitute of government. In these theories, an article in the Atlantic Monthly, attributed to Mr. Sumner, says whole senates may be lost. How and when, if ever, these questions will come up, no one is wise enough to forecast. Is it, then, wise to require men, before they shall unite in supporting the Government, to adopt any one of these theories or its results? Most loyal men are now agreed, all in time will be, in the hearty desire to see emancipation begun or completed in every State before it resumes its functions as a Sta'e in the Union. All will agree to sustain the Government-President or Congress, or both, in the exercise of all legitimate powers to secure that result. But is it wise or patriotic, Union. All will agree to sustain the Government--President or Congress, or both, in the exercise of all legitimate powers to secure that result. But is it wise or patriotic, in the midst of this contest, to make up a political issue among the friends of the Government on this question?

Gov. Boutwell's system is based upon several doctrines. It assumes that the States which have passed under rebel control are out of the Union as States. It assumes that they must reenter the Union by a new process. It assumes that the General Government has a right to refuse to receive them back. The right to make conditions implies a right to refuse. It assumes that when the case shall arise of a State coming under loyal control and proposing to re-enter on its course in the Union, it will be wise and just to refuse to receive it except as a Free State. It assumes that it will be wise and just to do the same with every State, and to make no distinctions between Tennessee and South Carolina. It assumes that it is wise to declare now what is to be wise and just then. It assumes that it is wise and just then, a system to which the Government and loyal people must commit themselves. With the utmost r-spect, which many years of acquaintance have taught me, for his motives and abilities, and without discussing his system, I cannot see public duty or policy in the same light. Whatever theory may be propounded, all will agree that to refuse a reclaimed State, which has rescued itself from traitors, and is ready to submit to the draft and the tax laws, and is fighting the enemy from its own soil—to refuse such a State recognition, the war against it being over, solely on is ready to submit to the draft and the tax laws, and is fighting the enemy from its own soil—to refuse such a State recognition, the war against it being over, solely on the ground that it has not yet become a Free State, or has not yet begun a course of emancipation, perhaps for want of time and not of will—all will agree that such a course would be an exercise of a transcendant imperial power. All agree that ours is a system of States and a nation. It requires and assumes the existence of planets, each in its orbit, and with its axis, as well as a course sun, and the persons will soon visit the fort,

At a meeting held in Cambridge, Massachusetts, on the evening of the 5th instant, to ratify the proceedings of the late Republican Convention which placed Gov. Andrew in nomination for re-election, the Hon. RICHARD H. DANA, Jr. spoke

doctrine or in institutions. What! shall we make war to trecover land or a cargo, and not to spread truth, christian and free institutions, to abolish the mosque, the harem, and the slave market? It is even so. Wars for truth are wars for opinion. Wars of opinion are of all wars the most easy to excite, for their cause is always present, and when begun the most fanatical, the most bloody, and the most interminable. They scarcely admit of adjustment.

I protest, therefore, with all my heart and might, against all attempts to commit this Government to any system or dogma, however high or holy its purpose, which we must fight for, or take the risk of being obliged to fight for. I protest against them, because they tend to divide loyal people, to break the march of our columns, to put stumbling-blocks in the way of those who are ready to sustain the Government in the suppression of the rebellion by force of arms. I protest against them because they lead to the growth and supremacy of an armed fanaticism, militant metaphysics, wars of opinion, instead of an arimed magist tracy, a war for self-defence, and all the more dangerous for the very reason that the ultimate purpose is high and holy.

an inconvenience. But how is it in time of war—and above all of civil war, and such a civil war as this? Canning deprecated a war of opinion. Burke stood aghast at the spectre of an armed doctrine. In time of peace the pure doctrinaire is an annoyance. But in time of civil war, when all foundations are broken up, all interests in peril, and men's passions roused to fury—what can be more dangerous to let loose on the community than an armed doctrinaire? He theorizes with bayonets. He dogmatism in blood.

During the French revolution there were men, not of war or violence, but scholars, philosophers, men of recluse habits, men who had scrupled to take animal life, who yet, fanatical to a system which they thought would ensure the greatest good of all, became the most unrelenting in its prosecution. A great writer said of them that they regarded men no more than mice in an air pump, and would not hesitate to sacrifice half a generation to one of their experiments in social systems. Their systems, like the code of Draco, were written in blood.

There are some points on which the people may be successfully divided, and the force of our united columns.

PENNSYLVANIA AND OHIO ELECTIONS.

From the Daily Intelligencer of October 13 We need not remind our readers that elections are held to-day in the two important States of Pennsylvania and Ohio. The canvass in each has been animated.

In PENNSYLVANIA the rival candidates for the office of Governor are the Hon. Andrew G. Cur-TIN, the present incumbent, who is re-nominated by the Republican party, and the Hon. GEORGE W. WOODWARD, nominated by the Democrats.

In Ohio the contest lies between two Democrats, of whom the one, Hon. JOHN BROUGH, nominated by the Republicans and "War Democrats," sustains the war. The other, Hon. C. L. VALLAN-DIGHAM, is opposed to the war, though, as he was not nominated on this ground, he has been supported by most of his political friends rather in spite of his peculiar views on this subject than his personal opinions, which have doubtless greatly directs the detail of instructors to teach the negro solimpaired his availability as a candidate, and renhis defeat, it is presumed, inevitable.

Governor Curtin's majority at the last election was upwards of thirty-two thousand. At the latt election for Governor in Ohio the Republican ma jority exceeded fifty-five thousand votes.

> REPORTS BY TELEGRAPH. PENNSYLVANIA ELECTION

PHILADELPHIA, OGT. 14.-Curtio's majority probably anges from 15,000 to 18,000. In Philadelphia the Union party have elected all their city and county officers by majorities ranging in the neigh-

borbood of 6,000. Curtin has 6,500 majority. The Inquirer (Republican) claims the result as a clear victory for the Administration, which it deems " the more marked and significant from the fact that the Democratic candidate was a man of high character and great talents :

personally, nothing could be said against him." Fulton county gives Woodward 264 majority, a slight decrease from last year.

Lehigh county, complete and correct, gives Woodward 830 majority. Complete returns have been received from Wayne cou ty, which gives Woodward 900 majority.

Complete returns have also been received from North-

ampton county, which gives Woodward 3,150 majority.

OHIO RLECTION.

CINCINNATI, OCTOBER 14 .- Hamilton county gives Brough 6,300 majority. In twenty-nine counties Brough has 37,316 majority. Gain over last year, 23,289.

CINCINNATI, OCTOBER 14.—The majority for Broug the Union candidate for Governor of Ohio, is estimated at sixty thousand, which the soldiers' vote will increase i one buildred thousand

CINCINNATI, OCTOBER 14.—Ohio all right. Regiments. voting as such, almost a unit for that Union which they have declared themselves ready to die to defend. Large gains every where. Democratic gains nowhere.

BALTIMORE, OCTOBER 14 -The following is the vo east in this city on Tuesday by the sick and wounded soldiers from the State of Ohio now in Baltimore: Brough 906, Vallandigham 11.

Pursuant to the orders of Major General Schenck, po were opened in this city yesterday at the headquarters of Gen. Tyler, on Holliday street, and at Fort Federal Hill, in order to permit the soldiers here from Ohio to vote for Governor, &c. of that State. This is in accordance with a law of Ohio permitting soldiers of the State to vote in camp or wherever stationed

WASHINGTON, OCTOBER 14 .- The vote in the hospi tals, convalescent and parole camps, &c. of Washington Alexandria, and Annapolis, is : For Brough 843, Vallan-

NEWARE, (N. J.) OCTOBER 14 .- The vote of the Ohio

soldiers in hospital here is for Brough 30-unanin

COMPLETION OF THE WASHINGTON DEPENCES. Fort Foote, situated on Rosier's Rluff, below Alexan-Iria, is finished. This fortification, named after the late Admiral Foote, completes the magnificent corden of earthworks which encircle Washington like a girdle, and affectually close her gates against invasion. Her sister fort on the opposite side of the river has been named Fort Rosg-ers, in honor of the late Capt. Rodgers, of the navy, killed in the recent attack upon Fort Sumter. Secretaries Welles and Chase, Gen. Barnard, and other dietinguished

THE WAR IN LOUISIANA.

The steamer Locust Point, arrived at New York, brings intelligence from New Orleans to the 1st instant. The newspapers brought by her do not chronicle any army novements. We gather what is annexed from the letters of newspaper correspondents.

The headquarters of the Nineteenth Army Corps, under Gen. Franklin, and part of the Thirteenth Army Corps, under Gen. C. C. Washburne, were at Camp Bisland, fifty miles from Brashear City. They had met no enemy. Foraging parties had gathered up large quantities of mules, horses, and cattle, but the plantations were generally deserted. The advance of the army was delayed on account of obstructions in the Bayou Teche. These obstructions were blown up, and the Bayou Teche is now open for teamers to New Iberia.

On the 23d, at one o'clock A. M., a raid was made on the telegraph office situated opposite Donaldsonville, by a band of guerrillas, and fourteen men of the New York Fourteenth Cavalry and the telegraph operator were cap-tured and taken off. In consequence of this raid, and the reports of bands of guerrillas being in the vicinity of Donaldsonville from two to five hundred strong, an expedition was set in motion to clear the country in that neighbor ood. This expedition left Carrollton on the night of the 26th by steamboat, about one thousand men strong, under command of Brig. Gen. Burbridge. He reconnoitered the whole country to the Amite river without meeting the enemy, and returned to Carrollton on the 28th, without

Lieut. Earl, of the Fourth Wisconsin, in command of a quad of forty men, (cavalry,) marched from Baton Rouge on the 29th as far as the Comite river. He captured fourteen prisoners, their arms, horses, and equipments. Among them were the notorious Col. Hunter and Capt. Perry, guerrilla chiefs.

Gen. Logan (rebel) was on the east side of the Miraissippi river, seven or eight miles below Mergansio Bend, with two thousand five hundred men and four pieces of artillery; and was supposed to be making for Liberty, (Miss.) where a rebel force is concentrating.

ORDERS FOR CONSCRIPTION AND IMPRESSMENT.

The newspapers contain a "General Order" from Gen. Banks directing a conscription in the First and Secord Congressional districts of Louisiana; authorizing the organization of additional troops for the defence of New Orleans; and directing the detailment of able-bodied negroes employed on the Government or private plantations for service in the Corps d'Afrique. We copy the material passages of this order, which is numbered 70, and dated at New Orleans on the 28th September:

New Orleans on the 28th September:

"To assist in maintaining the important advantages secured by a free communication between the Valley of the Mississippi and the ms kets of the world, the citizens of the First and Second Cougressional districts of Louisiana, liable to military duty have been enrolled for general military service, in accordance with the provisions of the law of conscription passed by Congress, so far as it may be applicable to this department Proper publication will be hereafter made of the number of troops required for this purpose, and the time and manner of their selection. The conscription will not be held to embrace those well discription will not be held to embrace those well diswould not be entitled to the full immunity of soldiers of the United States.

the United States.

"The organization of one or more volunteer regiments, to be designated 'The Louisiana Volunteers,' whose services will be limited by the terms of enlistment to the protection and defence of New Orleans, is hereby authorized. Volunteers for this service will receive a bounty of one hundred dollars, twenty-five dollars of which and one path's new will be advanced when the volunteer is not the control of t nonth's pay will be advanced when the volunteer is mumonn's pay will be advanced when the volunteer is mu-tered into the service for the war. The first regiment will be recruited and organized in the city of New Orleans, ex-cep ing the fourth district, and the second within the limits of the parish of Jefferson and the fourth district of New

"Able-bodied men of color between the ages of twenty "Able-bodied men of color between the ages of twenty and thirty years, employed upon Government or on private plantations, will be detailed for military service in the Corps d'Afrique upon order of the Commission of Enrollment. No officer or other person is allowed to recruit men for any special regiment of that corps; and every officer recruiting for this corps under this order will be furnished with and required to exhibit authority for his acts, signed by the Superintendent of recruiting, and approved by the Commission of Enrollment. Substitutes will be received in cases where the labor of the recruit is appecially required, and exemptions allowed in cases of newill be received in cases where the labor of the recruit is specially required, and exemptions allowed in cases of necessity, upon application to the Commission of Enrollor at but by no other person or authority. Arrangement's will be made to secure the crops of the season, and laborers will be furnished as far as practicable to supply the vacancies occasioned by the execution of this order."

ORDERS FOR EDUCATING NEGROES. Another "General Order," also dated on the 28th

diers the rudiments of learning. This order is numbered 72, and directs as follows:

"The Commanding General of the Corps d'Afrique is bereby authorized to detail from the line an additional staff officer, with the rank and pay of captain, to be designated 'Corps Instructor,' whose duty it shall be to superintend in garrison, and, so far as may be consistent with military duty in the field, the education of men enrolled in the Corps d'Afrique."

"The commanding officer of each regiment is authorized to detail one additional staff officer, with the rank and pay of lieutenant, to be designated 'Regimental Instructor,' whose duty it shall be, under the regulations established for the government of the corps, to teach the men of the regiment the rudiments of learning.

"Requisition for such books and apparatus as may be necessary for the execution of this order will be forwarded to the Headquarters of the Department for approval."

We also find in the papers an order dated the 30th ultimo, from "W. B. Shickney, Lieutenant and Superintendent of Schools," giving notice that, " by order of the symmission," a public school for colored people will be opened in the Rost Building, third district, corner of Vice

tory and Mandeville streets, on Friday, October 2d at

nine o'clock A. M.

LATER NEWS. Since the foregoing was prepared for the press we have cearned of the arrival at New York of the steamer Evening Star, from New Orleans on the 4th instant.

The headquarters of the 19th Army Corps was near Franklin (St. Mary's Parish) on the 2d instant. A cavalry skirmish had taken place rear Franklin. Our cavalry, ander Col. Davis, were at acked on the 2d instant by about two hundred and fifty rebel cavalry and a field piece of artillery. At the first fire from Col. Davis's command the officer commanding the rebels was mortally wounded. The rebels immediately retired, and the piece of artillery fell into our hands. No further demonstration had since beep made by the rebels.

TRADE IN THE REBELLIOUS STATES.

Headquarters Dep't of the Tennessee, Vicksburg, (Miss.) July 21, 1863. Sin: Your letter of the 4th instant to me, enclose copy of a letter of same date to Mr. Mellen, special agent of the Treasury, is just received. My Assistant Adjutant General, by whom I shall send this letter, is about start-

ing for Washington; hence I shall be very short in my reply.

My experience in West Tennessee has convinced me that any trade whatever with the rebellious States is weakening to us of at least thirty-three per cent, of our force-

No matter what the restrictions thrown around trade, if any whatever is allowed it will be made the mear , of sup plying to the enemy what they want. Restrict, one, if lived up to, make trade unprofitable, and here none but dishonest men go into it. I will venture to none but dis-man has made money in West Tor sease in the last year, while many fortunes have on made there during the

The people is the Mi saissippi Valley are now nearly subjugated. Keep tree , out for a few months, and I doubt not but that the work of subjugation will be so complete that trade can' be opened freely with the States of Arkansas, Louisian', and Mississippi; that the people of these States will be more anxious for the enforcement and protection, of our laws than the people of the loyal States. They have experienced the misfortune of being without them, and are now in a most happy condition to appreciate their blessing.

them, and are now in a most happy condition to appreciate their blessings.

No theory of my own will ever stand in the way of my executing, in good faith, any order I may receive from those in authority over me: but my position has given me an opportunity of seeing what would not be known by persons away from the scene of war, and I venture, therefore, to suggest great caution in opening trade with robels. I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

U. S. GRANT, Major General.

Hon. S. P. CHASE, Secretary of the Treasury.